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ABSTRACT

This follow-up survey of Hawaii Community College vocational-technical graduates from 1968-1971 was undertaken to (1) indicate general trends in their labor force status, and (2) determine how these trends might be used to evaluate present programs. The first part of the report presents cumulative trends for 1968-1971, and the second part focuses on the 1971 class. Of the total 1968-1971 population of 764 graduates, 55% responded to the questionnaire and some findings were: (1) 82% of the respondents were employed; (2) mid-management merchandising respondents consistently maintained a 100% employment status, with carpentry, welding, accounting, secretarial science, and practical nursing also remaining consistently high; and (3) the drafting and apparel trades programs had low cumulative employment totals of less than 75%. Recommendations included: (1) using the cluster approach for the drafting, auto body and mechanics, electronics and electricity programs; (2) re-evaluating the diesel mechanics, welding, and machine shop programs, considering the limited manpower needs; and (3) re-evaluating the nursing program considering the increasing employment rate. The 1971 graduates showed no marked changes from the cumulative trends for the total group. (RN)

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HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE

VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL GRADUATE FOLLOW-UP STUDIES

1968-1971

JC 720 196

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U. H. Community Colleges
Office of the Vice President
Vocational Education Research
and Development Staff
2327 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

U. H. at Hilo
Hawaii Community College
1175 Manono Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
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INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Each year, graduates of Hawaii Community College are employed in various occupations. Hopefully most of these are related to the kinds of programs offered at the College. Other students continue school, maintain homes, or enter the military. Still others are unemployed and seek work.

The purposes of this follow-up of our vocational-technical graduates are: 1) to indicate general trends in their labor force status and 2) to see how these trends may be used to evaluate our programs.

Valuable assistance from a number of persons has been given to complete these studies: Dr. Jack Humbert, Dean of Instruction at HCC, was responsible for administering the survey to the graduates. He was assisted by Ms. Mabel Cabatic who took great care to see that the results were as complete as possible and by Dr. Herbert Marutani, Instructor in Agriculture, who coordinated activities at the College.

Dr. Samson Shigetomi, State Director for Vocational Education, and Ms. Sybil Kyi, Coordinator of Research and Development, initiated procedures for the follow-up and provided the staff services. Dr. Jean Fujinaga assembled the results and wrote the narrative. Ms. Shirley Takahashi typed the manuscript.

We are particularly grateful to the students who responded to the questionnaires and who really helped make this report possible!

Mitsugu Sumada
Provost
Hawaii Community College

June 30, 1972

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hawaii Community College produced 764 Vocational-Technical graduates from 1968-1971.

- Fifty-five percent or 422 responded to the follow-up surveys and 345 said they were employed at the time of the surveys.

- Forty-nine percent of the graduates had chosen trades and industry vocational education; restaurant, diesel mechanics, and welding were the most popular choices.

- Although women graduates were outnumbered by the men, 374 to 390, they responded in greater numbers--236 responses to 186 for the men.

- Women graduates favored vocational education in office programs while men selected those in trades and industry.

- Of the 1971 graduates who responded, most were employed in jobs directly related to their vocational education.

- Most of the 1971 graduates chose to work full-time; only one respondent continued school and nine were not available for work due to family, personal, or military reasons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue a total follow-up survey of Hawaii Community College graduates using the 1971 questionnaire format.

- Examine non-respondents to identify those who could not be contacted with special attention to out-migrants.

- Query Hawaii Community College 1971 graduates again--2 years after graduation.

- Evaluate Vocational-Education programs which show low response and low employment to assess whether programs should continue in their present form.

- Direct results of the follow-up study to program Advisory Committees, Division Chairmen, and Dean of Instruction as a basis for stimulating and supporting curriculum change.

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INTRODUCTION

The U. S. Office of Education annually requests the University of Hawaii Community Colleges to report data about its graduates of vocational-technical programs. One such report is O. E. 3139, a survey that shows whether or not graduates are employed, actively seeking work, or engaged in other activities such as further schooling or the military. The major purpose of this federal survey is to relate employment to education previously acquired by the graduates and to examine the use of their education after graduation.

A by-product of conducting this follow-up each fiscal year for all colleges is that valuable information can be gained about an individual college. Particular programs can be assessed and their relation to existing job markets determined. A college can thus utilize information gathered on a State-wide basis by translating general results into more concrete form. Teachers, counselors, and administrators at the college might then use these implications for program planning and budgeting.

This survey of Hawaii Community College graduates from 1968-1971 presents broad trends noted in graduate status and makes some recommendations for certain programs. It is divided into two parts. Part I is devoted to cumulative trends for 1968-1971. Part II focuses on the 1971 class. Data in the tables are organized by O. E. occupation codes found

in the manual Vocational Education and Occupations (O. E. 8061) which gives both U. S. Office of Education and U. S. Department of Labor Code. The latter's codes are defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Third Edition, 1965).

The 1971 survey is a pilot study and forms a part of a larger plan for systematically following vocational-technical majors from their date of entry into the individual community colleges to their date of graduation and their status after graduation. This survey system, VERSE or Vocational Education Retrieval System for Evaluation, is being designed by Ms. Sybil Kyi, Research and Development Coordinator, and Ms. Michelle Lester, Information Systems Specialist. Hawaii Community College's FY 1971 class of graduates was selected as the pilot group to test what eventually will be consistent survey instrument and procedures for a follow-up of all the State's community colleges.

In order to survey the 1971 graduates, a mimeographed questionnaire (Appendix A) was mailed to them in Fall, 1971. Graduates of the 1968-1970 classes, however, received their questionnaires in December, 1970. The staff at HCC telephoned those who did not respond by return mail. A 66% return was secured for the 1971 group. An overall return of 55% was secured for all four years' graduates.

It is hoped that this report will be of use not only to Hawaii Community College, but to other colleges and County and State planning

agencies as well. The provision of systematic follow-up of all vocational-technical graduates in the State's community colleges is the eventual goal of VERSE and the Vocational Education Research and Development staff in order to generate greater returns in manpower programs.

I. 1968-1971 CUMULATIVE FOUR-YEAR TRENDS

This first part on the cumulative trends for the 1968-1971 vocational-technical graduates of Hawaii Community College is divided into three sections:

A. The Status Analysis that differentiates and enumerates three major types of graduate status designated as employed; unemployed and seeking work; and other (in school, housewife, military, misc.).

B. The Program Analysis that interprets graduate status by occupational program, thus specifiying and qualifying four-year totals.

C. Program Recommendations that are intended to suggest and support implications for curriculum planning.

Highlights about the 1968-1971 population as a whole and the cumulative response rate that might be noted at the outset are:

1. Population Characteristics (Table I p. 26)

Of the total number of graduates (764), 390 or 51% were males and 374 or 49% were females. The distributive, health, and office occupational programs graduated the largest proportion of females, and those in trades and industry, likewise for males. Distributive programs include both mid-management merchandising and hotel front-office, with the latter showing a large number of female graduates. Programs in health

and office occupations have generally tended to attract females and those in trades and industry, males. The female/male distribution in all programs remained relatively stable over the four-year period.

2. Response Rate (Table IA p. 19)

Of the total 1968-1971 population of 764 graduates, 420 or 55% responded for the four-year period. Of the total number of respondents (422), 186 or 44% were males, and 236 or 56% were females. The cumulative total response rate for women graduates was higher: 236 out of 372 or 63% responded, whereas, 186 men out of a total graduate population of 390 or 47% responded.

Generally, the number and percentage of returns by occupational program remained similar over the four-year period (Table II).

A. Status Analysis* (Table 1B p. 19)

1. Of the total number of respondents (422), 345 or 82% of the graduates were employed at the time of the survey. Of those employed, 308 or 89% were in occupations directly related to their educational program. Only 37 graduates or 11% were employed in unrelated occupations. The majority of responding HCC graduates for 1968-1971 were, therefore, employed--and in fields directly related to those for which they had been trained.

2. The unemployed, seeking work group, defined as those actively seeking work at the time of the survey through job interviews or other job search behavior, consisted of 22 or 6% of the total respondents. The largest numbers occurred in occupation programs that graduated the largest numbers of students, e.g., office and trades and industry.

3. Those graduates engaged in other activities consisted of 55 persons or 13% of the cumulative four-year respondent population. Those who maintained homes and those who entered the military were represented in almost equal proportions, i.e., 19 or 35% were housewives; 21 or 38% were in the military; and 13 or 24% were in school, either at two or four-year institutions.

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* The above analysis deals only with those who responded to the surveys. Since a non-respondent group is usually suspected of having a greater degree of non-success, the absence of information on the status of non-respondents is generally thought to reflect a bias toward status success.

The miscellaneous category in Table IB includes activities which could not be categorized in any of the three sub-groupings.

B. Program Analysis (Table II p. 20)

When the year by year data are analyzed by occupational programs, the following results are obtained:

1. In the two years that the modest program initially generated graduates, mid-management merchandising respondents consistently maintained a 100% employment status, and were placed in fields directly related to the distributive area. Mid-management graduates also had the highest percentage return (75%) for both 1970 and 1971, in comparison to all other fields (Graphs A and B pp. 24-25).
2. Other responding graduates whose employment status remained consistently high were those in carpentry (93%), welding (91%), accounting (91%), secretarial science (89%), and practical nursing (88%). These percentages are for the cumulative four-year period (Graphs A and B pp. 24 -25).
3. Those in programs in which cumulative employment totals for survey respondents were consistenly less than 75% were drafting (71%) and apparel trades (54%). Both these fields were also low

in terms of graduate output. Only auto body and carpentry graduated as few majors. The small size of the latter program may be due to the availability of an apprenticeship program in carpentry with its conducive earn-while-you-learn approach.

4. No single occupational program reflected an unemployment percentage of over 50% for two consecutive years. However, some of those who did not respond to the surveys may have been unemployed, especially those who graduated in FY 1971 during a period of national and state economic downturn. Because of this, the next section pays special attention to the non-respondents.

C. Program Recommendations

These recommendations are intended to be useful suggestions for program planning. Other facets of program evaluation such as input from Advisory Committees should be consulted with the objective of maintaining dynamic occupational curricula responsive to the needs of student clients and community employers.

When the employment status of the 1968-1971 group is analyzed in terms of the number of non-respondents, significant implications arise for individual occupational programs. Programs which have a sizeable number of non-response--especially those which exceed the number employed--cannot be definitively assessed for employment relevance or success. This holds true

especially for programs in trades and industry. Of the 345 cumulative total of non-respondents, 190 or 55% were in this occupational area (Table IA). The non-respondent percentage for distributive programs was 32% and that for office programs, 43%. It seems significant, therefore, to compare non-respondents and employment (Graphs A and B pp. 24 - 25) by programs as in the following summary:

Program	Number of Graduates	Non-Respondents		Employed		County Manpower Needs*	
		No.	%	No.	% of Graduates	1972	1975
A. PROGRAMS SHOWING LOW RESPONSE							
Drafting	32	15	47%	12	38%	+ 3	+11
Auto Mechanics	39	19	48%	16	41%	+19	+62
Carpentry	27	13	48%	13	48%	+22	+72
Practical Nursing	64	31	48%	29	46%	+ 7	+22
Electricity	31	16	51%	13	42%	+11	+38
Diesel Mechanics	48	26	54%	18	38%	+ 3	+ 2
Welding	46	25	54%	19	42%	---	+ 6
Machine Shop	39	22	56%	14	36%	+ 3	+14
Auto Body	24	16	66%	6	25%	+ 3	+11
B. PROGRAMS SHOWING LOW EMPLOYMENT							
Apparel Trades	20	7	35%	7	35%	+17	+58

* Based on data from Appendices A-I, Hawaii County Manpower Outlook: 1970-1975, Hawaii Community College, 1971.

From these data, the following observations about specific programs may be made:

1. Apparel Trades was the only program that fell below the 50% cumulative total of employment. Of the 20 graduates thus far, 7 were employed, but 7 others or 35% did not respond. Hawaii Community College has indicated plans to gradually modify this program from a two-year program to courses offered only in the evening session which would be available to a broader segment of the community. The program may, therefore, gradually shift from an occupational curriculum to a more flexible variety of continuing education courses conditioned by community demands. The justification for such a change seems to be supported by the data above.

2. Drafting also had a relatively high percentage of non-respondents (47%) and their numbers (15) exceeded those who indicated they were employed (12). However, there seem to be several related job opportunities in the future as the county manpower in architectural and civil drafting is expected to increase from about +3 in 1972 to +11 in 1975. The program may benefit from broadening action to adapt to these several job clusters with instruction providing for anticipated needs in draftsmen. A program that is

generally applicable and trains for a wide range of skills, e.g., a combination of engineering aide, architectural, drafting, and civil drafting skills seems feasible. Such versatile training may provide for the job market increases anticipated.

3. Auto Body also expects an increase in labor demand from now until 1975. The program is also one in which the number of non-respondents (19) exceeds the number of those employed (16). Current placement of these graduates seems difficult, as only 6 out of 24 or one-fourth of those responding were employed. The prognosis for this program should be studied for a possible fusion with auto mechanics (Item 4, below). Clustering related programs is one way of retaining the desirable features of existing programs while injecting fresh approaches and more career options.

4. Data for Auto Mechanics reveals that its graduates, although showing a high employment rate (80%), also had a high (48%) non-response rate. Combining auto body and auto mechanics has already been suggested above and seems especially advantageous since manpower needs for auto mechanics are expected to increase significantly by 1975.

5. The cluster approach toward Electronics and Electricity might also be considered: electronics, classified as a technical area,

had a cumulative response percentage of 65% and cumulative employment rate of 75% (Graphs A and B); however, 10 of the 26 total graduates did not respond.

Electricity, on the other hand, had a higher non-respondent rate (51%) and a higher (87%) employment rate. Manpower needs for this program are expected to increase by about +38 in the next 3 years, thus, clustering the program with electronics would be beneficial. Electrical skills combined with knowledge of electronics would give a wider application to different types of related jobs.

Reactions to apprentice programs in both these areas should be assessed along with county manpower needs and proposed HCC curriculum changes. The existence of several avenues of vocational-technical programming may yield an overlap between community needs and precious resources. Relations between joint apprenticeship councils and the college curricula developers might also be examined.

6. Other programs that need to be evaluated for optional curricula features are Diesel Mechanics, Welding, Machine Shop, all closely related trades. Labor requirements for Hawaii County indicate that manpower needs appear limited in these areas, with specific reference to declining numbers of plantation labor units.

7. Practical Nursing, by contrast, expects a considerable rise in employees. Although the program has a high employment rate (88%), only 48% of its population responded. Current licensing practices in the State* require a written examination and it is thought that this examination might be re-assessed in terms of its objectives and relation to its yield of qualified labor supply.

8. Sometimes the classification of a program does not seem consistent with actual skills being required at job entry levels. For example, the Hotel Front-Office program, is classified as a mid-management program, but has become one requiring general clerical skills. A sample listing of job titles from the 1971 survey (Appendix B) shows that graduates of the program occupied jobs requiring general skills such as typing, accounting, sales, and secretarial abilities. HCC will institute, as of the coming school year, a program change in this direction.

* A description of these procedures appears in Annette Y. Miyagi's Professional and Occupational Regulatory Boards and Commissions of the State of Hawaii, Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii, Dec., 1970, pp. 14-17.

II. THE 1971 GRADUATES

Because the 1971 follow-up questionnaire was designed by the Vocational Education Research and Development Staff to be used as a pilot instrument, more qualitative information is available for this group than for the graduates from 1968-1970.

The second part of these follow-up studies for HCC focuses on the 1971 class, their labor force status and implications for the vocational-technical education programs available beyond cumulative totals. Recommendations for future follow-up studies are also included.

1. The 1971 graduates generally showed no marked changes from the cumulative trends described in Part I. Of the total number of graduates reported, 129 out of 197 or 65% responded. This response rate was considerably higher than the cumulative four-year total of 55%. The response rate from female graduates was higher than that for males--71 out of 90 female graduates or 78% responded as contrasted to 43 out of 79 or 55% of the male graduates who responded (Table 1 p. 19)

2. In terms of population characteristics, 71 out of 129 or 55% of the 1971 group were females, and 58 or 45% were males (Table 1).

3. Information on the kind of diploma awarded upon graduation showed that 34 of the 1971 respondents or one out of four chose degree programs, and 95 out of 129 or three out of four chose certificate programs in which work may be completed in a year. The degree programs require two years. Practical nursing was the only program that did not offer both degree and certificate options.

A. Program Analysis (Table 1 p. 19)

1. The 1971 group showed similar proportions of graduates in all occupational programs. Office, and Trades and Industry programs accounted for over 70 percent of the respondents.

2. Although more graduates select certificate rather than degree programs, they seem to experience some difficulty in obtaining a job directly related to the occupational area for which they were trained. Generally, questionnaire responses for the 1971 group showed more of those in certificate (rather than degree) programs were employed in fields somewhat or not related at all to their educational program. (Tables 1 and 3)

B. Status Analysis (Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 pp. 28, 30, 32, 33)

1. The 1971 graduates' status is of interest primarily because response indications are available on whether their jobs at the time of the survey were directly related, somewhat related, or not related to their vocational-technical education backgrounds. (Table 3) An overwhelming 77 percent of respondents in the 1971 class were employed in a field directly related to their vocational education.

2. The employed group was represented by 112 or 87% of the 1971 respondents. The unemployed, seeking work group consisted of 7 of the total respondents while the other group was made up 10 of the total respondents. (Table 2). The unemployed category for 1971 made further distinctions between those unemployed desiring work and those who were not employed and also not in school (Table 2). The latter category is further elaborated in Table 5 which shows that half of the nine were housewives who had completed the Hotel Front-Office program.

3. The employed information on full- or part-time status revealed those identified as working part-time because they were unable to find full-time work were only a small number (4 out of 107). A majority of HCC respondents for 1971 were employed full-time. (Table 4).

C. Recommendations for Survey Procedures

1. The qualifications introduced in the 1971 survey may yield interesting and educationally significant information if cumulated over several years. It is recommended, therefore, that the questionnaire continue its basic format (Appendix B).

2. Because the non-respondent population is significant when manpower trends are assessed, it is suggested that at least the whereabouts of the non-respondent population be searched for mobility effects. For the 1971 group, non-respondents were those who did not receive questionnaires.

3. VERSE graduate studies of future years should appear in published form be circulated to County and State agencies as well as community colleges. The 1971 questionnaire and these results are a start in this direction.

APPENDIX

TABLE I: Cumulative Four-Year Totals by Program
A. Showing Graduates, Non-Respondents, and Respondents by Sex
B. Showing Status of Respondents at Time of Survey

Occupational Program	IA. Four-Year Cumulative Totals									IB. Four-Year Status Totals						
	No. Graduates			No. of Non-Respondents			No. of Respondents			Employed						
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Rela.	Unrela.	Unemp.	Housewife	Military	In School	Misc
04.0800 Merch. Mid-Mgt.	8	8	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.1100 Hotel Front Off.	67	11	56	30	7	23	37	4	33	24	4	1	7	0	1	0
07.0302 Practical Nurse	64	6	58	31	5	26	33	1	32	26	3	2	1	0	0	1
14.0100 Accounting	43	15	28	12	6	6	31	7	24	27	1	0	0	0	3	0
14.0300 Clerical	103	3	100	42	3	39	61	0	61	44	3	7	4	0	2	1
14.0700 Secretarial Sci.	77	0	77	25	0	25	62	0	52	42	4	2	3	0	1	0
16.0108 Electronics	26	26	0	10	10	0	16	16	0	10	2	1	0	2	1	0
17.0301 Auto Body	24	24	0	16	16	0	8	8	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0
17.0302 Auto Mechanics	39	39	0	19	19	0	20	20	0	15	1	0	0	4	0	0
17.1001 Carpentry	27	27	0	13	13	0	14	14	0	12	1	1	0	0	0	0
17.1002 Electricity	31	31	0	16	16	0	15	15	0	11	2	1	0	1	0	0
17.1200 Diesel Mechanics	48	48	0	26	26	0	22	22	0	14	4	0	0	4	0	0
17.1300 Drafting	32	32	0	15	15	0	17	17	0	12	0	2	0	2	1	0
17.2302 Machine Shop	39	39	0	22	22	0	17	17	0	10	4	1	0	2	0	0
17.2305 Welding	46	46	0	25	25	0	21	21	0	14	5	0	0	2	0	0
17.2902 Restaurant	70	35	35	31	17	14	39	18	21	29	2	2	2	3	1	0
17.3301 Apparel Trades	20	0	20	7	0	7	13	0	13	7	0	1	2	0	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	764	390	374	342	202	140	422	186	236	308	37	22	19	21	13	2

TABLE II: Comparisons by Program and by Year
A. Showing Graduates and Respondents
B. Showing Labor Force Status of Respondents

Occupational Program	Year	IIA. Graduates No.*	IIA. Respondents No.	IIA. Respondents %	IIB. Employed No.	IIB. Employed %	IIB. Unemployed No.	IIB. Unemployed %	IIB. Not in Labor Force No.	IIB. Not in Labor Force %
Merch. Mid-Mgt. 04.0800	1970	2	2	100%	2	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	6	4	67%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
Hotel Front Office 04.1100	1968	10	5	50%	4	80%	0	0	1	20%
	1969	14	6	43%	5	83%	0	0	1	17%
	1970	13	7	54%	5	71%	1	14%	1	14%
	1971	30	19	63%	14	74%	0	0	5	26%
Practical Nursing 07.0302	1968	18	10	56%	8	80%	0	0	2	20%
	1969	12	4	33%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1970	17	10	59%	8	80%	2	20%	0	0
	1971	17	9	53%	9	100%	0	0	0	0
Accounting 14.0100	1968	12	8	67%	7	88%	0	0	1	13%
	1969	13	10	77%	10	100%	0	0	0	0
	1970	9	6	67%	4	67%	0	0	2	33%
	1971	9	7	78%	7	100%	0	0	0	0
Clerical 14.0300	1968	25	9	36%	9	100%	0	0	0	0
	1969	41	18	44%	12	67%	3	17%	3	17%
	1970	14	11	79%	8	73%	1	9%	2	18%
	1971	23[1/]	23	100%	18	78%	3	13%	2	9%

*Source of 1971 graduate data: "Degrees and Certificates Awarded Community Colleges," IRP Report 25, University of Hawaii Community Colleges, July 1971, p. 16.

1/ No. of graduates for FY 1971 shows one more than IRP Report 25 due to the addition of one graduate who did not "petition" at the time of graduation.

TABLE II (Cont'd)

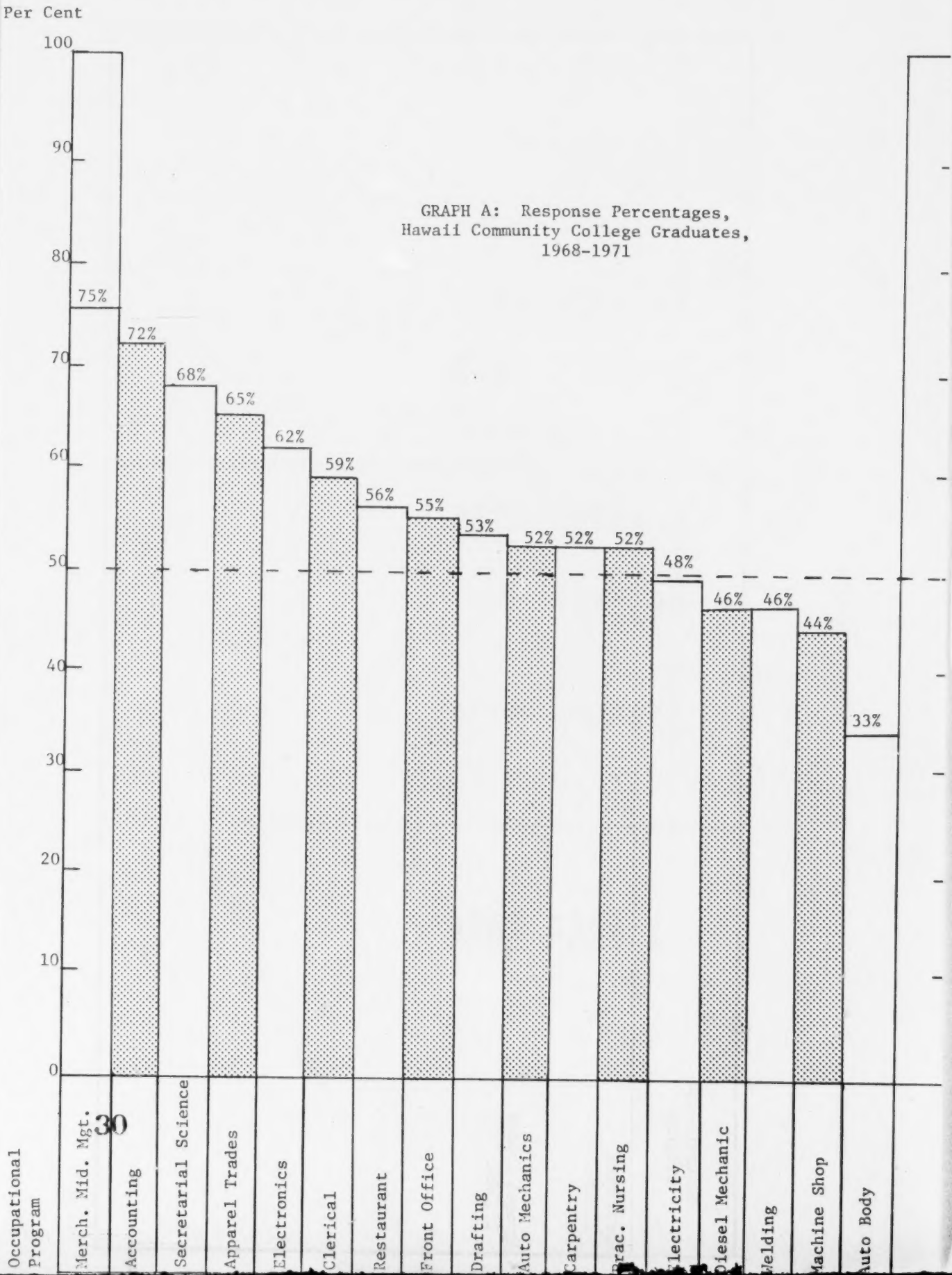
Occupational Program	Year	IIA. Graduates No.	IIA. Respondents No.	IIA. Respondents %	IIB. Employed No.	IIB. Employed %	IIB. Unemployed No.	IIB. Unemployed %	IIB. Not in Labor Force No.	IIB. Not in Labor Force %
Secretarial Science 14.0700	1968	18	11	61%	9	82%	0	0	2	18%
	1969	30	18	60%	16	89%	1	5%	1	6%
	1970	11	9	82%	9	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	18	14	78%	12	86%	1	7%	1	7%
Electronics 16.0108	1968	8	3	38%	3	100%	0	0	0	0
	1969	6	5	83%	2	40%	1	20%	2	40%
	1970	6	3	50%	3	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	6	5	83%	4	80%	0	0	1	20%
Auto Body 17.0301	1968	6	2	33%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0
	1969	6	1	17%	0	0	0	0	1	100%
	1970	10	4	40%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	2	1	50%	1	100%	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanics 17.0302	1968	4	3	75%	2	67%	0	0	1	33%
	1969	8	4	50%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1970	13	9	69%	7	78%	0	0	2	22%
	1971	14	4	29%	3	75%	0	0	1	25%
Carpentry 17.100[illegible]	1968	9	3	33%	3	100%	0	0	0	0
	1969	5	5	100%	4	80%	1	20%	0	0
	1970	8	4	50%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	5	2	40%	2	100%	0	0	0	0

TABLE II (Cont'd)

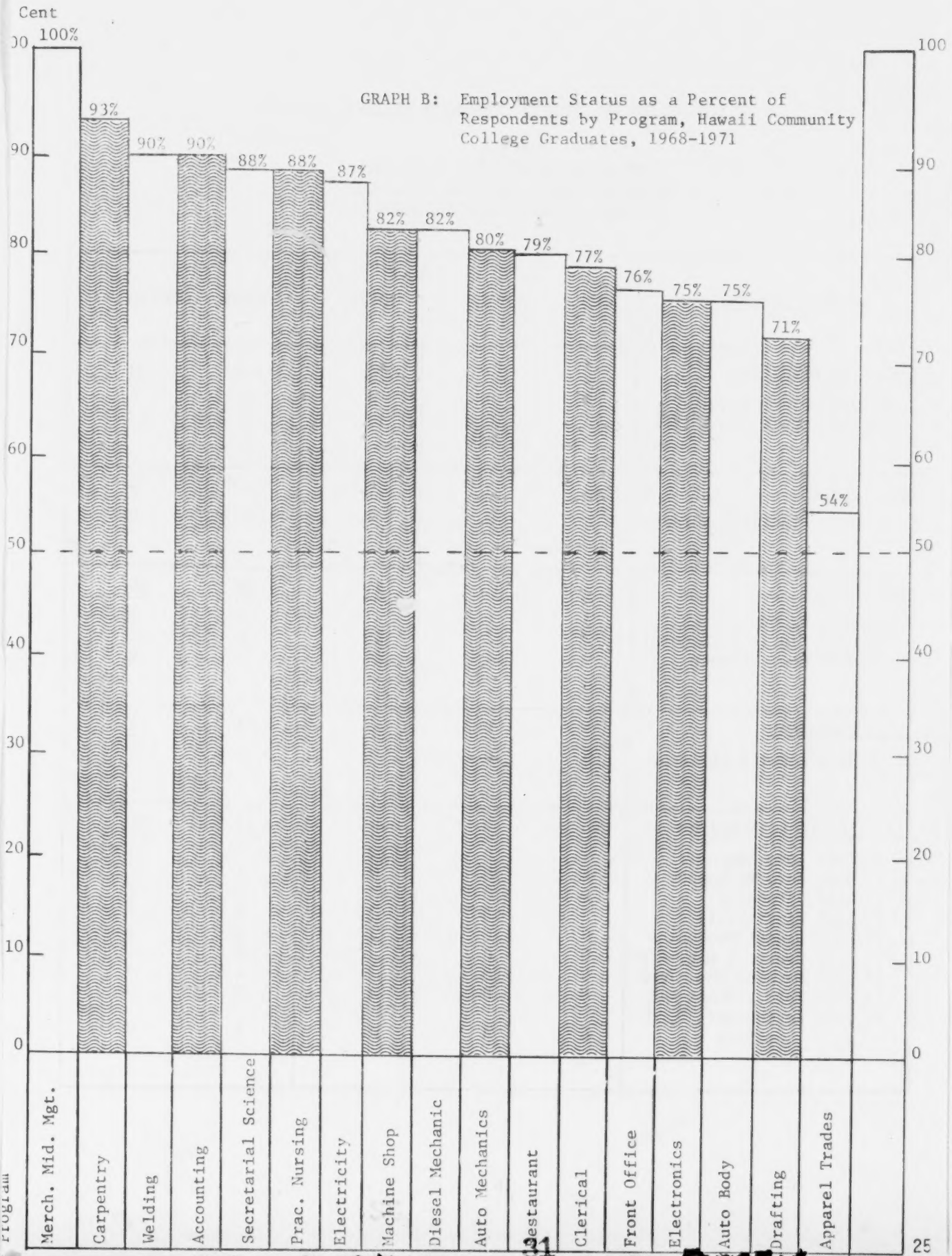
Occupational Program	Year	IIA. Graduates No.	IIA. Respondents No.	IIA. Respondents %	IIB. Employed No.	IIB. Employed %	IIB. Unemployed No.	IIB. Unemployed %	IIB. Not in Labor Force No.	IIB. Not in Labor Force %
Electricity	1968	4	2	50%	1	50%	0	0	1	50%
17.1002	1969	8	4	50%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1970	10	4	40%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	9	5	56%	4	80%	1	20%	0	0
Diesel Mechanics	1968	11	5	45%	3	60%	0	0	2	40%
17.1200	1969	9	4	44%	3	75%	0	0	1	25%
	1970	14	7	50%	6	86%	0	0	1	14%
	1971	14	6	43%	6	100%	0	0	0	0
Drafting & Eng. Aide	1968	9	5	56%	3	60%	0	0	2	40%
17.1300	1969	7	2	29%	0	0	1	50%	1	50%
	1970	9	4	44%	4	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	7	6	86%	5	83%	1	17%	0	0
Machine Shop	1968	9	3	33%	2	67%	0	0	1	33%
17.2302	1969	11	3	27%	3	100%	0	0	0	0
	1970	9	6	67%	5	83%	0	0	1	17%
	1971	10	5	50%	4	80%	1	20%	0	0
Welding	1968	14	5	36%	4	80%	0	0	1	20%
17.2305	1969	11	3	27%	2	67%	0	0	1	33%
	1970	11	5	45%	5	100%	0	0	0	0
	1971	10	8	80%	8	100%	0	0	0	0

TABLE II (Cont'd)

Occupational Program	Year	IIA. Graduates No.	IIA. Respondents No.	IIA. Respondents %	IIB. Employed No.	IIB. Employed %	IIB. Unemployed No.	IIB. Unemployed %	IIB. Not in Labor Force No.	IIB. Not in Labor Force %
Restaurant	1968	14	9	64%	8	89%	0	0	1	11%
17.2902	1969	21	10	48%	5	50%	1	10%	4	40%
	1970	20	10	50%	8	80%	1	10%	1	10%
	1971	15	10	67%	10	100%	0	0	0	0
Apparel Trades	1968	3	1	33%	1	100%	0	0	0	0
17.3301	1969	8	6	75%	3	50%	0	0	3	50%
	1970	7	5	71%	2	40%	1	20%	2	40%
	1971	2	1	50%	1	100%	0	0	0	0



GRAPH A: Response Percentages, Hawaii Community College Graduates, 1968-1971



GRAPH B: Employment Status as a Percent of Respondents by Program, Hawaii Community College Graduates, 1968-1971

PILOT FOLLOW-UP, HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FY 1971

TABLE 1
LISTING OF RESPONDING GRADUATES
BY OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM, SEX, AND
DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE EARNED

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEGREE	CERTIFICATE
04. DISTRIBUTIVE	7	16	23	4	19
04.0800 Mid-Mgt. Mdse.	4	0	4	4	0
04.1100 Hotel Front Off.	3	16	19	0	19
07. HEALTH	0	9	9	--*	9
07.0302 Practical Nurse	0	9	9	--	9
14. OFFICE	3	41	44	14	30
14.0100 Accounting	1	6	7	6	1
14.0300 Clerical, General	2	21	23	0	23
14.0700 Sec. Science	0	14	14	8	6
16. TECHNICAL	5	0	5	4	1
16.0108 Electronic Tech.	5	0	5	4	1
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY	43	5	48	12	36
17.0301 Auto Body	1	0	1	0	1
17.0302 Auto Mechanics	4	0	4	1	3
17.1001 Carpentry	2	0	2	0	2
17.1002 Electricity	5	0	5	0	5
17.1200 Diesel Mechanics	6	0	6	0	6
17.1300 Draft. & Eng. Aide	6	0	6	5	1
17.2302 Machine Shp. Tech.	5	0	5	1	4
17.2305 Weld., Sheet Mtl.	8	0	8	3	5
17.2902 Restaurant, Food Service	6	4	10	1	9

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LISTING OF RESPONDING GRADUATES
BY OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM, SEX, AND
DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE EARNED

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEGREE	CERTIFICATE
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY					
17.3301 Decorating & Apparel Trades	0	1	1	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	58	71	129	34	95

* No degree program is offered in Practical Nursing.

PILOT FOLLOW-UP, HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FY 1971

TABLE 2
STATUS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRADUATES
ONE YEAR LATER

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			IN SCHOOL			NOT EMP. NOT IN SCH.			UNEMP. WANT WORK		
	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
04. DISTRIBUTIVE	7	11	18				0	5	5			
04.0800 Mid.-Mgt. Mdse.	4	0	4									
04.1100 Hotel Front-Off.	3	11	14				0	5	5			
07. HEALTH	0	9	9									
07.0302 Practical Nurse	0	9	9									
14. OFFICE	2	35	37	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	4
14.0100 Accounting	1	6	7									
14.0300 Clerical, Gen.	1	17	18	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
14.0700 Sec. Science	0	12	12				0	1	1	0	1	1
16. TECHNICAL	4	0	4				1	0	1			
16.0108 Electronic Tech.	4	0	4				1	0	1			
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY	39	5	44				1	0	1	3	0	3
17.0301 Auto Body	1	0	1				1	0	1			
17.0302 Auto Mechanics	3	0	3									
17.1001 Carpentry	2	0	2									
17.1002 Electricity	4	0	4							1	0	1
17.1200 Diesel Mechanics	6	0	6									
17.1300 Draft. & Eng. Aide	5	0	5							1	0	1
17.3202 Machine Shp. Tech.	4	0	4							1	0	1
17.2305 Weld., Sheet Mtl.	8	0	8									

TABLE 2 (Continued)
STATUS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRADUATES
ONE YEAR LATER

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			IN SCHOOL			NOT EMP. NOT IN SCH.			UNEMP. WANT WRK.		
	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY												
17.2902 Restaurant, Food Service	6	4	10									
17.3301 Decorating & Apparel Trades	0	1	1									
GRAND TOTAL	52	60	112	0	1	1	2	7	9	4	3	7

PILOT FOLLOW-UP, HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FY 1971

TABLE 3
CORRELATION OF OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM
WITH PRESENT JOB FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			CORRELATION OF JOB TO TRAINING*		
	Male	Female	Total	Direct	Some	None
04. DISTRIBUTIVE	7	11	18	10	7	1
04.0800 Mid.-Mgt. Mdse.	4	0	4	2	2	0
04.1100 Hotel Front Off.	3	11	14	8	5	1
07. HEALTH	0	9	9	7		2
07.0302 Practical Nurse	0	9	9	7		2
14. OFFICE	2	35	37	35	1	1
14.0100 Accounting	1	6	7	7	0	0
14.0300 Clerical, Gen.	1	17	18	17	1	0
14.0700 Sec. Science	0	12	12	11	0	1
16. TECHNICAL	4	0	4	2	1	1
16.0108 Electronic Tech.	4	0	4	2	1	1
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY	39	5	44	32	7	5
17.0301 Auto Body	1	0	1	1	0	0
17.0302 Auto Mechanic	3	0	3	3	0	0
17.1001 Carpentry	2	0	2	2	0	0
17.1002 Electricity	4	0	4	1	1	2
17.1200 Diesel Mechanic	6	0	6	3	2	1
17.1300 Draft. & Eng. Aide	5	0	5	4	1	0
17.2302 Mach. Shp. Tech.	4	0	4	4	0	0
17.2305 Weld., Sht. Mtl.	8	0	8	3	3	2

* Correlations were determined by consulting Vocational Education and Occupations (O. E. 8061) and the Directory of Occupational Titles (Third Edition, 1965)

TABLE 3 (Continued)
CORRELATION OF OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM
WITH PRESENT JOB FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			CORRELATION OF JOB TO TRAINING*		
	Male	Female	Total	Direct	Some	None
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY						
17.2902 Restaurant, Food Service	6	4	10	10	0	0
17.3301 Decorating & Apparel Trades	0	1	1	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	52	60	112	86	16	10

* Correlations were determined by consulting Vocational Education and Occupations (O. E. 8061) and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Third Edition, 1965)

PILOT FOLLOW-UP, HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FY 1971

TABLE 4
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDING GRADUATES
WHO WERE EMPLOYED

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
	Male	Female	Total	Working Full-Time	Wkng. P/T, Want F/T	Wkng. P/T
04. DISTRIBUTIVE	7	11	18	18	0	0
04.0800 Mid.-Mgt. Mdse.	4	0	4	4	0	0
04.1100 Hotel Front Off.	3	11	14	14	0	0
07. HEALTH	0	9	9	7	0	2
07.0302 Practical Nurse	0	9	9	7	0	2
14. OFFICE	2	35	37	34	2	1
14.0100 Accounting	1	6	7	7	0	0
14.0300 Clerical, Gen.	1	17	18	15	2	1
14.0700 Sec. Science	0	12	12	12	0	0
16. TECHNICAL	4	0	4	4	0	0
16.0108 Electronic Tech.	4	0	4	4	0	0
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY	39	5	44	38	2	4
17.0301 Auto Body	1	0	1	1	0	0
17.0302 Auto Mechanic	3	0	3	2	0	1
17.1001 Carpentry	2	0	2	2	0	0
17.1002 Electricity	4	0	4	4	0	0
17.1200 Diesel Mechanic	6	0	6	3	1	2
17.1300 Draft. & Eng. Aide	5	0	5	5	0	0
17.2302 Mach. Shp. Tech.	4	0	4	4	0	0
17.2305 Weld., Sht. Mtl.	8	0	8	7	1	0

TABLE 4 (Continued)
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDING GRADUATES
WHO WERE EMPLOYED

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	EMPLOYED			TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
	Male	Female	Total	Working Full-Time	Wkng. P/T, Want F/T	Wkng. P/T
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY						
17.2902 Restaurant, Food Service	6	4	10	9	0	1
17.3301 Decorating & Apparel Trades	0	1	1	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	52	60	112	101	4	7

PILOT FOLLOW-UP, HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE, FY 1971

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDING GRADUATES
WHO WERE NOT EMPLOYED AND NOT IN SCHOOL

OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM	NOT EMPLOYED NOT IN SCHOOL			TYPE OF NOT EMP. NOT IN SCH. STATUS		
	Male	Female	Total	Military	Housewife	Other
04. DISTRIBUTIVE	0	5	5		5	
04.0800 Mid.-Mgt. Mdse.						
04.1100 Hotel Front Off.	0	5	5		5	
07. HEALTH						
07.0302 Practical Nurse						
14. OFFICE	0	2	2		1	1
14.0100 Accounting						
14.0300 Clerical, Gen.	0	1	1		1	
14.0700 Sec. Science	0	1	1			1
16. TECHNICAL	1	0	1	1		
16.0108 Electronic Tech.	1	0	1	1		
17. TRADES & INDUSTRY	1	0	1	1		
17.0301 Auto Body	1	0	1	1		
GRAND TOTAL	2	7	9	2	6	1

PILOT FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRADUATES
HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE - FY 1971

Please complete the following items. If you have questions, call Dr. Herbert Marutani at 935-0091.
THANK YOU

1. NAME: LAST FIRST MIDDLE (please print) _____

2. SOC. SEC. NO.: _____

3. SEX: _____

4. ADDRESS: NO. ST. CITY STATE ZIP _____

5. PHONE NO.: _____

6. AGE: _____

7. DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE EARNED: _____

8. MAJOR: _____

9. NO. OF DEPENDENTS: _____

Check one response in each boxed group that best describes what you are doing now:

10. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

10a__ Not employed, not seeking work
10b__ Unemployed, want work
10c__ Working full-time
10d__ Working part-time, unable to find full-time work
10e__ Working part-time

For 10c, 10d, and 10e give firm name below:

10f _____
Location

10g _____
Job title

10h _____
If job is in apprenticeship program, specify:

10i _____

11. SCHOOL STATUS

11a__ Not in school
11b__ In 4 yr. college, full-time [1]
11c__ In 4 yr. college, part-time [1]
11d__ In 2 yr. college, full-time [1]
11e__ In 2 yr. college, part-time [1]
11f__ In other school [2] full-time [1]
11g__ In other school [2] part-time [1]

For 11b-11g, give school name

11h _____

11i Major subjects taken

_____

_____

_____

12. NOT EMPLOYED, NOT IN SCHOOL STATUS

12a__ Not applicable
12b__ In military
12c__ Housewife
12d__ Traveling, ill, deceased
Info. not available

1) Full time is 12 hours or more per week; part-time is less than 12 hours.
2) Other schools include trade, technical, business, cosmetology, etc.

APPENDIX B

A Sample Listing of Jobs Held by 1971 Graduates of Hawaii Community College's Vocational-Technical Programs:

DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS

Mdse. & Mid. Management

Insurance Salesman
Sales Manager-Trainee

Hotel Front-Office

Dining Room Cashier
Front Desk Clerk
Front Office Cashier
Head Cashier
PBX Operator
Salesclerk
Secretary
Teller

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

Practical Nursing

Licensed Practical Nurse
Para-Medical Assistant

TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

Electronics Technology

Electrician
Electricity Technician

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS

Accounting

Accountant
Bookkeeper
Data Production Manager
Keypunch Operator
Office Clerk

Clerical, General

Billing Clerk
Customer Service Clerk
Salesclerk
Key Puncher
Office Clerk
Policy Typist
PBX Operator and Clerk-Typist
Receptionist and Clerk-Typist
Secretary

Secretarial Science

Accounting Clerk
Clerk-Typist
General Clerk
Loan Clerk
Secretary
Team Stenographer
Typist

TRADES AND INDUSTRY OCCUPATIONS

Auto Body

Auto Repair Preparation Worker

Auto Mechanics

Auto Mechanic

Carpentry

Carpenter

Electricity

Buildings and Grounds Handyman
Utility Worker

Diesel Mechanics

Diesel Mechanic
Service Station Attendant
Utility Serviceman

Drafting & Engineering Aide

Architectural Draftsman
Draftsman
Engineer's Aide

Machine Shop

Automotive Machinist
Machine Fabricator
Mechanic

Welding, Sheet Metal

Utility Man
Welder

Restaurant, Food Services

Cook
Cook's Helper
Counter Girl
Kitchen Helper
Pantry Worker
Waitress

Decorating & Apparel Trades

Button Hole Machine Operator